

MILKMAID  
STERILIZED  
NATURAL MILK  
IS  
PURE, FRESH  
COWS' MILK.

[1138]

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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If you want a really good  
Cream Cheese ask for and be  
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TREE AND 3 BIRDS  
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Stocked by all leading stores.

[779]

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日二初月九年寅甲

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1914.

二拜禮

號十二月十年三國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
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General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1914. [905]

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [614]

## SIEN TING.

**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [1160]

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BY popular English Manufacturers. In  
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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED  
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7  
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ITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [1210]

## A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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STORE.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
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TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [585]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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## INTIMATIONS

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule ...	\$30.40	\$2.55
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule ...	33.70	2.50
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC, Gold Capsule ...	34.50	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC, (1 Bottle, 2 Doz.) ...	37.00	1.60
HENNESSY XXX ...	41.40	3.45
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ...	40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule ...	46.90	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ...	52.40	4.55
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule ...	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGERS' FINE PALE COGNAC ...	31.50	2.85
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC ...	78.70	6.65
V. O. L., 60 Years Old ...	118.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ...	167.50	13.10

\* These Brandy bottles by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,**  
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

## LETTERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## BIRTHS.

LEASK. — At 145, Peak, Hongkong, on the 19th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. W. LAUGHTON LEASK, a son. [1906]  
BRENT. — On October 13th, at Harbin, the wife of A. D. BRENT, of a daughter.  
OLSEN. — On October 14th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. OLSEN, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 20th, 1914.

When Japan acquired the island of Formosa, as a result of the war with China in 1894-95, she won a good deal of kudos from the missionary organisations, who were naturally prone to condemn the theft—or in terms of war “the conquest”—of territory by announcing her intention to put an end to opium-smoking in the island. According to a Japanese official publication, it was “the question which attracted most attention at home and abroad in connection with the administration of Taiwan”—to give to the island its Japanese name. The official statement goes on to say that it was found upon examination of the actual conditions in Taiwan that the islanders had been so long addicted to the pernicious habit that absolute prohibition could not be immediately carried out; and the Government felt itself compelled to resort to the policy of gradual prohibition. Accordingly in February, 1896, the Government created a monopoly of the opium business. Importation of opium by private persons was prohibited. The Government set up what is officially designated as an “opium dose factory” and an Ordinance was duly

passed strictly prohibiting opium-smoking and “dose-manufacture” by persons other than those duly licensed by the Government. Licences were granted only to men deemed to be “confirmed smokers,” and Government permits were necessary alike for the sale of opium-doses, the opening of opium dens and the manufacture and sale of opium-smoking utensils. We are told officially that “the general public were brought by admonitions and by education to perceive the evils of opium smoking, and at the same time strict administrative measures were taken to prevent smuggling and secret smoking, with the result that the number of licensed smokers has decreased year by year and is now only about one-half the number at its maximum.” It is eighteen years ago since Japan began her heroic measures to stop the opium-smoking habit, and to-day what do we find? Though the number of licensed smokers has decreased, we are told, year by year, until there are now on the books only half the maximum number licensed at the beginning of the campaign, we see, nevertheless, that the value of the opium import into Formosa has risen from Yen 1,570,347 in 1897 to Yen 3,773,771 in 1913. So that, while Japan gains kudos for reducing by one-half in eighteen years the number of licences issued to “confirmed opium smokers,” she must be making a handsome profit from the enormous rise in the value of the drug. Unfortunately, the official publication from which we glean this information gives only the value and not the quantity of the drug imported, but we know that the price of opium has risen greatly in recent years and we assume that the quantity imported has been undergoing a decline corresponding with the decline in the number of licensed smokers in the island. We imagine that the increased value of the import has meant increased profits to the Government, and conscience is salved by the announcement that “the revenue derived from opium is devoted to the promotion of public welfare, so that beneficial results are obtained from an evil habit.” For many years this comfortable doctrine obtained in Hongkong also, and the yearly rent of the Opium Farm represented a very substantial contribution towards “the promotion of the public welfare” in this Colony. The taxpayer will be eager to learn how the revenue of the Colony has been affected by the abolition of the Opium Farm, in favour of a Government monopoly created for the express purpose of killing the trade long to wait for the information. If, like the Government of Formosa, we can show a decline in the number of consumers and at the same time a large increase in profits, the Anti-Opium Society in England and the local taxpayer may both find ample cause for satisfaction.

A Chinese shopkeeper, residing at Reclamation Street, Yau-mati, has informed the police that a thief entered his store and stole 100 bags of salt, valued at \$100.

During the past week two cases of diphtheria (one British and one Chinese) and four cases of enteric fever (one Indian and the remainder Chinese) were reported. The Colony was again free from plague.

At the Marine Court yesterday several boatmen were fined for a breach of the Harbour regulations by travelling during prohibited hours. One man was sent to gaol for six weeks for dumping a piece of lead, believed to have been stolen from the prize ship *Tannier*, lying in the Harbour.

The Hongkong Stockbrokers Association received yesterday from the Secretary of the Shanghai Association a cable stating that the Committee have decided that the August, September and October settlements shall be postponed to November, accounts to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent.

Inspector Lamont prosecuted an unemployed Indian who was formerly in Shanghai for being drunk and disorderly at Hunghom, and for throwing stones at Indian soldiers in uniform. He was fined \$5 on each charge, and cautioned against throwing stones at soldiers in His Majesty's uniform.

The new Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill Ltd. which has been formed to acquire the plant and machinery of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), and the business, plant, machinery, buildings and land of the Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill at Shanghai belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., has fixed its capital at Shanghai Tls. 1,500,000 divided into 5,000 cumulative preference shares of Tls. 100 each and 200,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 5 each. By advertisement appearing in another column subscriptions at par are invited for the 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares, and for 25,000 ordinary shares.

## THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE MOMENTOUS BATTLE IN FRANCE.

## GERMANS DRIVEN BACK THIRTY MILES.

LONDON, October 19th.  
9.50 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau says that the British troops have made good progress in the northern area.

During the last few days the Allies have driven the enemy back more than 30 miles.

LONDON, October 19th.  
5.35 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—

The Belgian Army in Belgium vigorously repulsed several attacks against the crossings of the Yser.

The Allies' Left Wing north of the La Bassée Canal occupied the front of Civechy.

The Allies at Fromelles have re-taken Armentières.

We made marked advance yesterday north of Arras, and slightly progressed at certain points between Arras and the Oise.

The situation in the Centre and on the Right Wing is unchanged.

LONDON, October 19th.  
12.45 a.m.

The communiqué published in Paris at 11 o'clock in the evening says:—

Last night the Germans essayed two violent attacks north and east of St. Die. They were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy.

No other information of importance has been received regarding the day's operations.

## OPTIMISTIC PRESS DESPATCHES.

LONDON, October 19th.  
6.15 a.m.

Recent Press despatches from France are of an extremely optimistic nature. For example, a *Daily Chronicle* telegram, dated yesterday, states that the Germans have abandoned Contrai and are retreating sullenly on the road from Tourain to Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quentin. They (the Germans) are exhausted with enteric, and the prisoners are sick, starved and weary.

It is suspected in Paris that the German railway communications between Maubeuge and Metz have broken, and the zone between the armies is bog-like.

## [FRENCH OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.]

The following Official Telegrams from the French Government, received by the Consul for France, via Peking, were communicated to us yesterday:—

The Germans have made an advance from Antwerp towards Thielt and Bruges, occupying that town on the 14th; also from Audenarde towards Courtrai. The Germans have evacuated the left bank of the Lys, between Lys and the La Bassée canal, the situation remaining unchanged.

The Germans have occupied defensive positions along the Armentières-Giverny line, west of La Bassée, and have come in contact with the Allies between La Bassée and Arras.

Violent fighting has taken place at Vornelles; the town remains in the possession of the Allies. Notable progress has been made between Arras and Albert by our forces, who have taken Hannescamps.

In the direction of the Oise and the Somme there is no change. The Germans have shelled the line staked out by Lechelle-Bois-de-Vosges, but have made no infantry attacks.

Between the Oise and the Meuse, the French made an advance towards Craonne, north-east of Berry-au-Bac, and along the Rheims road in the direction of Rheims, taking several German trenches.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, the French repulsed German attacks south-east of Verdun on the night of the 13th, and made progress on the night of the 14th south of Verdun to the Metz road. The German offensive against Bannesapt, north of St. Die, has been definitely checked.

LATER.

The 15th was marked by fresh progress of the Allies, notably by groups south-east of the St. Mihiel region, south-east of Rheims, the Loire region, north-west of Rheims, and between Bethune and Lens. The Allies again took up the line from Lagogue to Estaires, and the operations of their troops are extending from the region of Ypres to the sea.

## THE FIGHTING “ARETHUSA.”

## STORIES OF THE NORTH SEA “CUT OUT.”

The part which the *Arethusa* played in the action in Heligoland Bight is thus described in a letter home from the Fleet in the North Sea:—

Silently through the mist stole the *Arethusa*, her sharp prow hardly disturbing the water, while on each side of her, dimly visible, were the grey forms of her attendant destroyers. For three hours they had moved swiftly south-east. Presently the haze seemed to be growing darker in patches. But no. The patches were a German light cruiser and a large number of destroyers. The sound of the bugle sent the delighted men-in-blue dancing to their stations, and in a moment no sign of life was to be seen, save that the guns slowly converged on the dark shadows before them. When the forward gun of the British cruiser spoke—a short, sharp crash that hurt the ears, followed by the duller boom of the bursting shell. It was a fitting beginning for the inferno of noise that immediately followed. It was a fight in the dark, where no man could see how his brother fared, and where it was only just possible to make out the opposing grey shadow, and hammer, hammer, hammer, at it till the eyes ached and smarted and the breath whistled through lips parched with the acrid, stifling fumes of picric acid.

Another German cruiser came up, and, ranging by her partner, added to the rain of shells bursting around and upon the struggling *Arethusa*, till, with all save one of her guns silenced, she stood out of the fight for a moment to regain breath. Neither of the enemy's cruisers followed, for both had had all they wanted. Fifty-five strenuous minutes, then, with the wreckage cleared away, the wounded carried below, and her guns again fit for action, the *Arethusa* came back for more. Into the haze she steamed once more, seeking her old opponents, and, having found them, redoubled her previous efforts. Very few minutes sufficed this time. One of the cruisers burst into flame, the other was visibly sinking. The *Arethusa* went on to seek some fresh encounter. Before her there appeared another larger cruiser, and beyond this again big dim shapes emerged from the harbour. But what was this behind her? Her old opponents in action again! What was it that the big German cruiser in front was turning to fight? A stray breath of wind disclosed the secret, and through the rift could be seen two more of the light cruiser squadron, and behind them the immense forms of the big battle cruisers. But others had seen them besides the *Arethusa*. The dim shapes that had appeared from the Island Harbour had vanished again. Discretion was the better part of valour. The *Arethusa* devoted herself to rescuing the wounded and the hale from the sinking German ships.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE GERMAN RETREAT.

## SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

BRITISH CEASELESSLY ENGAGED FROM MONS TO THE SEINE AND BACK TO THE AISNE.

“CASUALTIES NOT EXCESSIVE IN VIEW OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE FIGHT.”

LONDON, October 18th.  
7.20 p.m.

The *Gazette* publishes despatches from the British Commander-in-Chief (Field-Marshal Sir John French), in continuation of his report from the 28th August. Sir John says:—

“The British retirement was being followed closely by the enemy's Cavalry, moving South-East from St. Quentin. The enemy's pursuit was very vigorous. I represented my position to General Joffre (the French Commander-in-Chief) on the 20th August, and finally arranged to effect a further short retirement towards Compeigne and Soissons, promising, however, to do my utmost to keep within a day's march of him.

“The Right of the German flank now appeared to seriously endanger my line of communications with Havre. I had already evacuated Amiens, and orders were given to change the base at Lens.

“Despite the severe defeat of the German Guard Corps it was not part of General Joffre's plan to pursue the advantage, and a general retirement on Marne was ordered.

“While closely adhering to the strategic conception to draw the enemy until the situation was favourable for our assumption of the offensive, General Joffre found it necessary to modify his methods from day to day, owing to the developments of the enemy's plans.

“We continued our retirement, and by the 3rd September the British were south of the Marne, between Lagny and Signy Signets. After destroying bridges, we continued our retirement behind the Seine.

“Meanwhile the enemy had crossed the Marne in considerable force, and threatened the Allies all along the line.

“General Joffre informed me on the 5th September that he intended to take the offensive forthwith as the conditions were favourable. Combined movements against the German flank commenced on the 6th September. A great battle was opened, stretching from Mononville to the north of Verdun, and was concluded on the 10th Sept., when the Germans had been driven back to Lille, Soissons, and Rheims, losing thousands of prisoners, many guns, and enormous masses of transport.

“We have changed their plan, determining to stop the advance direct on Paris, for air reconnaissances on the 4th September showed that the main columns were moving south-east.

“I conceive that it was about noon on the 6th September that the enemy realised that a powerful threat was being made against their flank, and began a general retreat.

Although he regrets heavy losses, Sir John French thinks they are not excessive in view of the magnitude of the fight.

“From Mons to the Seine and back to the Aisne,” he says, “the British were ceaselessly engaged without a single day's halt or rest.

“On the morning of the 13th September, I ordered the British advance to cross the Aisne. The enemy retired in the evening, and thereafter made a determined stand, strongly entrenched in a line from North of Compeigne along the valley of the Aisne to beyond Rheims. The enemy's position was strengthened by siege artillery brought from Maubeuge, which fell a few days previously.

“On the 19th September, I learned that General Joffre had made a new plan of attack to envelop the German Right. General Castelnau developed the action on the Left on the 23rd September, causing the enemy to withdraw considerable forces from the Centre to the East.

“The enemy's position, which had weakened, showed renewed activity. Attacks were continuous until the 28th September, the enemy making a last great effort to establish ascendancy, but they were everywhere unsuccessful, suffering heavy losses.”

Sir John warmly praises the various branches of the Service, and concludes:—“The fact that between the 12th September and the 5th October the total casualties were 561 officers and 12,980 men proves the severity of the struggle. The Battle of the Aisne once more demonstrated the splendid spirit, gallantry, and devotion animating the officers and men.”

## THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE BILL.

“The Jones Bill passed the House of Representatives last night,” says a cable received last Thursday evening by the Governor-General of the Philippines. The Bill was amended in several of its paragraphs, the chief changes being the following:—

Section 3 is amended to read: “That no law shall be enacted in the said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny any person therein the equal protection of the laws, and private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

A further amendment to the same section reads: “That no law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, nor shall the law of promogeniture ever be in force in the Philippines.

And further: “That slavery shall not exist in said islands nor shall involuntary servitude exist therein except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.”

Another amendment provides that no religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights. No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated or used directly or indirectly for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination or system of religion or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister or other religious teacher or dignitary or sectarian institution. A further amendment is that polygamous or plural marriages are for ever prohibited.

Relative to the public lands of the islands the bill provides that the Governor General shall have the right to administer them, and an amendment adds: “and dispose of.”

The Bill will come up in the Senate during the week.



## RETIREMENT OF DR. JOHN BELL.

Dr. John Bell, who for the past eleven and a half years has been the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital and Lunatic Asylums in Hongkong, is leaving for home to-morrow on his retirement from the Colonial service. Dr. Bell joined the Government service in Hongkong as an assistant surgeon in June, 1896, and acted as Superintendent of the Civil Hospital for about six weeks in his first year of service. In 1900-1901 for a whole year he acted as Principal Civil Medical Officer and President of the Sanitary Board. His appointment as Superintendent of the Civil Hospital and the Lunatic Asylums dates from March, 1903, but on three occasions since then he has acted for varying periods as Principal Civil Medical Officer.

When it is remembered that the Civil Hospital contains 150 beds in 19 wards, that the in-patients average about 2,800 a year and the out-patients well over 15,000 a year, it will be appreciated that the position of Superintendent of the Civil Hospital is no sinecure, and at the same time these few figures will lend emphasis to the remark that the confidence felt by the general public in the Hospital is in itself an eloquent if silent tribute to the success of Dr. Bell's work.

Many who have had occasion to feel grateful for his professional skill and kindly attention at the Hospital, will join Dr. Bell's more intimate friends in wishing him and Mrs. Bell a safe voyage home and many peaceful and happy years in which to enjoy a well-deserved pension.

We understand that Dr. W. V. M. Koch (M.D. and Master of Surgery), who has been the Assistant Superintendent at the Civil Hospital during the whole of Dr. Bell's time as Superintendent, succeeds to the position, and the appointment, we need scarcely add, is one which will give general satisfaction.

## EUROPEANS WOUNDED BY KWANGSI PIRATES.

A telegram was received by the Hongkong office of the Standard Oil Co. of New York yesterday reporting that two of the Company's employees, Messrs. F. H. Tyson and W. R. Marshall, had been attacked and wounded by pirates in Kwangsi Province. There are at present no details of the outrage, or of the extent of the injuries of the unfortunate men, who were on an inspection tour by river. Mr. Gallagher, another of the Company's employees, has gone to the scene with doctors and nurses. The affair has been reported by the American Consul-General at Canton to the Chinese authorities.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ITALY AND THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—In your issue of the 10th inst. there was the following paragraph, which might receive credence by being quoted in your valuable paper:—

"The Daily Mail states that all kinds of trades, steamship lines and railways in Italy are suffering from a shortage of coal. Nearly all the coal used in Italy comes from England, and although the British Government has given permission for coal to be sent, English shippers have not complied, probably fearing that the Italians cannot pay."

This paragraph contains several falsehoods, and a silly remark:—

- 1.—There were large stocks of coal in Italy at the beginning of the war; the railways especially had large stocks.
- 2.—These stocks have been enormously increased since the war.
- 3.—The coal has come from England and the United States.
- 4.—For many years the financial situation of Italy has been excellent, probably the best in Europe; we were able to carry out the war in Tripoli for two years without loans, only with the surpluses.

If the ignorant writer had known the history of his own country, he would have remembered the Peruzzi and the Bardi before making a foolish and uncalculated insinuation. English business-men (a shrewd class) know better than leave all the good business to the Americans.—Yours faithfully,

Z. VOLPICELLI.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914.

At the Summary Court yesterday, the part-heard action brought by the Chun Kee firm of 88, Queen's Road Central, against H. Pirry, of the same address, to recover \$235 alleged to be due as rent of the first and second floors of the premises named, again came before Mr. Justice Hazeland. At the former hearing it was stated that on the previous day defendant was arrested on an affidavit sworn to by plaintiff, and damages were claimed. Defendant's solicitor submitting that the arrest was wrongful and certain statements in the affidavit were inaccurate. His Lordship found that defendant's arrest was wrongful and awarded him \$250 as damages against plaintiff. On the claim he found for plaintiff for \$65 and costs.

## AFTER TWO YEARS.

## PROGRESS OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

[CONTINUED.]

The annual meeting of the Court of the University of Hongkong, held on Thursday last, serves to remind us of the progress made by that excellent institution. It is a little difficult to take our thoughts away from the arena of conflict in Europe, but we must remember that one of the most important duties of the non-combatants of the British Empire is to take every step possible to stimulate trade for the home country. Hongkong, in common with all of our colonies, has of course suffered from the effects of the war upon the volume of business done; but our sufferings are negligible as compared with those who have borne the brunt in the firing line. The question which every Colony must be asking itself now is, "What have we done for the Empire in the past?" The Colony of Hongkong has no reason to be ashamed of the answer. It has been the centre of British enterprise in the Far East. For many years it has encouraged education. The University was created with very definite objects. It was to be a practical expression of the theory of British Colonial Government, inasmuch as it was primarily to benefit the inhabitants of the Colony of Hongkong. But it was also to show, very definitely, that Great Britain intended to maintain her prestige in the Far East. Our astute rivals in trade, now our ruthless foes in war, subsidised their only Colony in the Far East, and coerced German manufacturers to support the school of technology situated in their sphere of influence. The reply was made, not by the paternal Government of Britain, but by the little island of Hongkong. The appeal for funds for the University carried with it the conviction that the whole of the Far East must benefit by the establishment of this centre of learning. It is well to remind ourselves of the fact that a Parsee raised the magnificent buildings as a monument of his gratitude to that freedom-loving Empire of which he was a citizen, and that over a million dollars were subscribed by Chinese who had faith in the word of a British Administrator. Further, we must never forget that hundreds of firms in the old country contributed expensive equipment at a critical time in the history of the University, because they accepted the statement that the Colony of Hongkong was determined to assist in the development of the vast territory of China. Most of the support which the University has obtained has been furnished on broad humanitarian grounds, and that spirit is the foundation upon which has been built the Colonial Empire of Britain. But the colonist, grateful for his inheritance of liberty, will do his utmost for the land which gave him that priceless gift, and there is no doubt whatever that, as China develops, her most enterprising and successful pioneers will be graduates of our own University.

## LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

As we glance over the annual report to the Court we are struck with the number of new appointments made last year and the high qualifications of the Professors and lecturers appointed. The staff of the University now consists of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, C.B., K.C.M.G., etc., eight Professors and ten lecturers who devote their whole time to the University, and also eleven part-time lecturers. We must not expect too much as a result of two years' work, but we can say sincerely that the record thus set forth in official language exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the founders. In the Medical Faculty the course is five years and in Engineering and Arts it is four years. Thus, as there were 121 undergraduates in the second year of the life of the University, we may reasonably hope to see the total up to 250 in two or three years' time. But that will by no means be the fixed attendance. Each year, as graduates and undergraduates move about the Far East, the advantages of residence in the University will become better known and better understood. If only this missionary work of spreading news concerning the opportunities for training in Hongkong can be carried out effectively, there is no reason whatever why, at the end of ten years, the number of Undergraduates resident in Hongkong should not exceed a thousand.

The report says nothing of the new scheme for Local Examinations to be conducted in various centres by the University, and that is probably because a few months must elapse before the first of these examinations takes place. There is, however, no obvious reason why the details of this scheme should not be announced so that the many school teachers likely to be affected may make the necessary preparations. These examinations should turn the thoughts of candidates towards the University of Hongkong and should be of great service in connecting the schools all over China with the University authorities.

## THE STRAITS AND PEKING.

One of the most satisfactory results of the two years' working is that students have already been attracted from places as far South as the Straits Settlements and from as far North as Peking. We understand that the annual fees, which are three hundred dollars for tuition and two hundred and forty for board and lodging, are sometimes considered high, but it is estimated that the student actually saves five thousand dollars in four years if he goes to Hongkong instead of Europe or America.

It is not evident whether there are many European students in the University, but every encouragement is given for them to attend. There are a number of parents in the East who find it inconvenient to send their sons to England. There are several English youths apprenticed to the Dock Companies and other engineering firms, and it is quite evident that they would be much more fully equipped for their work if they took a course of lectures and experiments instead of relying entirely upon rule-of-thumb methods.

At a time like the present it is well to take long views and to continue as far as possible our routine work despite the all-engrossing nature of the struggle in Europe. We must do our utmost, as a Colony, not only to assist just now in whatever way is possible, but to prepare for the future. It is most important that the friendly nation of China should appreciate British ideals and that the most intellectual of her sons should be trained in a British Colony. For those, and many other reasons, it is good to know that our local University continues to develop and seems destined to become the centre of Western learning for the Far East.

## THE OBSTRUCTION IN THE PANAMA CANAL.

Messrs. Dowdell & Co., Ltd., inform us that they have received from their head office in London, who are the London Secretaries of the New York Conference, a cable advising them that the obstruction in the Panama Canal is expected to be removed shortly, and requesting them to make no change in proposed sailings in the meantime. Messrs. Dowdell & Co. therefore, expect to dispatch the s.s. *Atholl* on or about the 28th inst. for New York via the Panama Canal.

## FRENCH CONVENT SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of the articles made by the orphans at the French Convent was opened yesterday by Lady May, and will continue throughout the week. There was a large number of visitors to the sale yesterday, among them being Bishop Pozzoni, the French Consul-General (M. Gaston Liebert), and Father Robert. The exhibition of embroidery work, for which the Convent has a high reputation, was one well worth seeing, the designs, chosen with great care by the Sisters, being very beautiful.

As usual, a number of Hongkong ladies volunteered to officiate at the stalls, of which there were six. The stall-holders were:—

- a. Refreshment stall—Miss May, Mrs. Lennox Bird, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Lee, Miss Baker Brown, and Miss Cunningham.
- b. Stall—Mrs. Maitland, Misses Gordon (2), Mrs. P. M. Hodgson, Miss Henriksen, and Mrs. Bishop.
- c. French Consul's Stall—The Misses Liebert, Miss Hoskyn, Mrs. Holyoak, and Mrs. Tisdall. Above this stall were displayed the national flags of the Allies.
- d. Stall—Misses and Mr. Thomas, and Mrs. Blanch.
- e. Stall—Mrs. R. Hancock and Miss Leach.
- f. Stall—Messdames Pollock, Anderson, and Leafe.
- g. Stall—Messdames Stedman, Saunders, Black, Lindsay Wood, and Smalley.

## THE NEED FOR "STEADY TRADE."

Messrs. Wm. Powell are issuing the following letter to their patrons and the public generally:—

"In appealing to you for the continuance of your kind patronage and support, we would ask you to appreciate the fact that in making our usual Autumn and Winter purchases (for which we have fulfilled all our obligations to home manufacturers) we expressly refrained from curtailing our orders. We had no fear that our patrons in Hongkong would depart from their usual habits or would desire to restrict their purchases, but that in time of war and distress, at home, being imbued with the true spirit of patriotism, they would realize that in endeavouring to carry on as far as possible as in normal times, they will be helping to keep British Mills and Workshops still busy, and thereby keep thousands of our people from unemployment and distress."

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, October 19th.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ).

## RIBEIRO PLEADS GUILTY TO FORGERY.

Rodrigue-Alveiro-Feira-Ribeiro (19) a clerk, was charged on three counts with forgery, to which he pleaded guilty. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, defended.

The Crown Solicitor said the three charges to which prisoner had pleaded guilty were; on November 13th, 1913, forging a cheque of \$200 in the name of Mr. L. N. Lee, secretary of the China Association; on February 2nd, 1914, forging a cheque also in the name of Mr. Lee; and of fraudulently obtaining or making application to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for a cheque book. Prisoner, in the course of his work had access to the cheque books of the China Association as he drew cheques for Mr. Lee to sign. There were no counterfoils corresponding to the two cheques which prisoner forged, as he had apparently torn them from the book. The bodies of the cheques were clearly in the handwriting of prisoner. The circumstances of the third charge were more elaborate than the others, and the accused seemed to have adopted some curious methods in connection with it. He went to the Nomura Hotel (Japanese) on January 17th, registering in the name of R. W. White, and from there sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a cheque in the name of the comprador of Reiss & Co. requesting that the cheque book of 25 blank cheques be sent by the bearer, a Japanese boy employed in the hotel. The bank did not send the cheque book, as their suspicion was aroused by the cheat, and inquiry of the comprador proved that he did not write the application, which was written on the notepaper of the China Association. On February 2nd, the day the cheat was sent, defendant obtained half a day's leave from the office, and absconded to Colombo, where he lived under an alias. He was arrested at Colombo and brought to Hongkong for trial.

Mr. Jenkin said he was instructed only an hour ago to address his Lordship on behalf of the prisoner. Ribeiro stood before his Lordship as a penitent man. He pleaded guilty on his own initiative, and not from any advice given, and Counsel wished to base what he had to say upon the point that the laws of the Colony, as with all human laws, were framed not for the punishment of sin but for the prevention of crime. Proceeding Counsel said that prisoner was little more than a school-boy. He was 19 last March and left the playground only 13 years ago. He was a native of Rio de Janeiro, Matheo-Rio & Co., and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was a very young man. He had access to the cheque books, and being in financial stress, was tempted and fell. The circumstances of prisoner's family life, Mr. Jenkin proceeded, were matters which his Lordship should know. Prisoner had an aged father, holding a position of trust and responsibility in the Colony; and his brothers were in similar circumstances. His mother was an aged woman. The family was a good one and a woman. The youngest son, was the "black sheep" of it, and a very young "black sheep" at that. If his Lordship was going to correct this boy, who was still legally in the charge of his parents, and make sure that he would not transgress again, the fright he had had since his arrest at Colombo on June 10th, his incarceration at Colombo, and the anguish which even a man in the dock would realise his parents had felt, were circumstances which he might heed. Mr. Jenkin pointed out that throughout the proceedings prisoner had raised no defence. At the police court he pleaded not guilty upon the advice of his solicitor, and though he knew he had committed a moral wrong, a moral wrong was not always a legal wrong. Possibly, if his Lordship sentenced prisoner to a month's imprisonment, he would meet the time of his arrest it would meet the case.

His Lordship intimated that he would like to speak to Counsel, and after conversing with the Crown Solicitor and Mr. Jenkin in private said the offences were serious and he was unable to regard them in any other way than as forming part of a course of crime. If prisoner had fallen once it would have been different. Taking the circumstances of prisoner's family into consideration he could not do less than pass sentence of two years' imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

His Lordship agreed to allow the sentence to run from July 31st, the date of prisoner's detention in Victoria Gaol.

## ARMED ROBBERY.

Shing Muk, Wong Kai On, Lan Tung and Lan Fung were charged with committing, along with a man not in custody, an armed robbery at a house in Kowloon City on September 15th.

The Crown Solicitor explained that five men visited a two-storied house at Kowloon City during the night of September 15th, broke down the door, and overawing the inmates by threatening them with daggers and a pistol, robbed the place. They carried the usual paraphernalia of robbers, which included torches, portions of which were produced in court.

After hearing evidence, Shing Muk and Lan Tung were found guilty and sentenced to five years' hard labour, the other two men being found not guilty and accordingly discharged.

## ALLEGED ARIDERY.

The case in which one Chan Yu Shing is charged with accepting bribes of \$12 and \$2 with a view to influencing his conduct in the public service was adjourned to the next sessions, the Crown Solicitor explaining that the man, who had absconded, was only re-arrested a few days ago.

## WAR NEWS.

## THE KAISER'S CAPITAL IN WAR-TIME.

## WOMEN FORBIDDEN TO WEAR MOURNING.

MOBILISATION ORDERS DATED 1912.

Dr. Poutsma, one of the South African Labour leaders, who was among the last British subjects to leave Berlin, contributes another interesting article to the *Daily Citizen* of September 19th on his impressions of the German capital in war time.

That the Germans were prepared for all eventualities for some considerable time was evidenced, says Dr. Poutsma, when the Kaiser's war proclamations were posted up in Berlin, and of course, throughout Germany, ordering the mobilisation of the entire army and fleet. Those proclamations, printed in two colours, red and black, were all dated 1912.

The 2 was struck out with blue pencil and the figure 4 added. Every following day additional proclamations were issued, and I noticed that practically every one had been printed two years ago. When later on the Landsturm mit Waffe was called out again the proclamations showed that two years ago they had been considered and printed.

The Germans have two kinds of Landsturm, mit and ohne Waffe (armed and unarmed). The last-named has not been called out as yet, and of the Landsturm mit Waffe only a very small percentage is actually in the field.

It is, of course, never good policy to despise your enemy, and it is therefore just as well to tell the English people about the determination and wonderful enthusiasm of the Germans. They believe, first of all, that the present war is a "Verteidigungskrieg" (defensive war), and that the Kaiser is a peace-loving man, and that the country is now brutally attacked by their jealous enemies. Everything goes like clockwork. Every one knows exactly what he has to do and where he has to be. The officers allowed the women to decorate the trains with greens and flowers, and almost every soldier had a flower in the muzzle of his rifle.

The women are undoubtedly very courageous. It was seldom that I witnessed a sobbing one, when her husband, brother, or son was departing. They all said: "We know we shall never see them again, but they must go for 'Vaterland and Kaiser'."

In Germany the railways are all State-owned, and it was evident in three days that every possible preparation for the transport of troops was made: in the past. The Government has got an enormous amount of rolling stock, more than actually required; at every station hundreds of trucks of all kinds were standing idle.

Whether correct or not, I cannot say, of course, but when I left on August 27, it was generally admitted that six million troops were under arms. The total strength would be eventually twelve millions, not taking into account the above mentioned volunteers, and over a million men above fifty who would be called upon, if need be, to guard and look after the prisoners of war.

The authorities in Berlin are anxious to keep the capital as far as possible as normal times. Nothing is allowed that might dishearten the people. When some families had received the news of their relatives having been killed in battle, and the womenfolk appeared in mourning, a notice in advisory form was posted up everywhere, practically forbidding the women to appear in black. They were advised to postpone such public signs of sorrow till after the war!

They are generally very much in earnest about the whole affair. For instance, in the houses no piano is heard. They all say it is not the time to play music of a frivolous nature. All the theatres and operas have closed.

The first two days there was a run on the banks and the Sparkassen (savings banks), but that was soon suppressed. The banks are conducting their business in the ordinary way, only gold is not being paid out. Business firms have, however, a certain amount of gold in circulation, and when I left no emergency notes of any kind were issued. A moratorium has not been declared as yet.

There is, of course, much distress, especially among the relatives of those who have gone to the front. The Government is paying six marks per month to the wives of the reservists and two marks for every child. Some of them get in addition a certain amount from the trade union to which the man belonged.

## BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

The following official telegram was received by the Legation at Peking from the Foreign Office dated 9th October:

"According to an account published in certain foreign newspapers, no doubt on information supplied from German sources, British naval losses amount to one battleship, namely, *Figard II*, ten cruisers, four destroyers, one scout, one gun-boat and one submarine.

As a matter of fact we have lost in war-like operations six cruisers—two light and four old type—and one gun-boat and, as a result of accidents, the *Figard II*, an old hulk fitted for training engineering artificers, one submarine and one armed merchant cruiser.

The Germans have lost five cruisers and two armed merchant cruisers and one mine-layer, one destroyer, one torpedo-boat and one submarine.

Since that date some additions have been made to both lists, which may now be set out as follows:—

BRITISH.	
Cruisers	7
Gun-boat	1
Training Hulk	1
Submarine	1
Merchant cruiser	1
GERMAN.	
Cruisers	5
Destroyers	5
Merchant cruisers	2
Mine-layer	1
Torpedo boat	1
Submarine	3

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, D.C.H.K.V.R.

1.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 6 p.m., on the Cricket Ground.  
Dress:—Drill Order.

L. G. Brad, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

19th October, 1914.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## PARADES.

1.—Parades for to-day (Tuesday):—  
6 a.m. Last joined recruits under Sergt. Major Highy.  
Scouts Company under Company Officers.

Centre Section M.G. Co. Aiming Drill and Musketry Instruction under Sergt. Major Murphy, D.C.I.I.  
5.15 p.m. Recruits Left Section M.G. Co. fall in at Short Range, Kennedy Road, for Musketry under S.M. Murphy, D.C.I.I.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section under Sergt. Major Highy.  
Right Section M.G. Co. Machine Gun Instruction under Staff Officers. (Fall in at Headquarters without rifles.)  
Remainder Group 1 and 2 under Company Officers.

## DETAILS.

On duty: Group 3.  
Officers on duty: Capt. Wood, Capt. Stewart and 2nd Lieut. Cunningham.

Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. Cunningham.

To furnish Guard to-night: Scouts Company.

Orderly Sergeant to-night: Sergt. Hegarty.

C. V. S. SKRIMSHIRE, Capt., Staff Officer H.K.V.C.

## INTIMATIONS

## SCALES AND DANDRUFF ON HEAD

Baby's Head a Mass. Night After Night was Sleepless. Itching Burning Pimples Spread Over Face. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Well Again.

King's Cottage, Halse, Nr. Brackley, Northants, Eng.—"When my baby was five months old his head became a mass of scales and dandruff. Then on his face came red pimples running clear water. Night after night was sleepless, we could not touch his head for fear of his catching cold. The pimples caused itching and burning. They told me it was eczema. It began to spread all over his face. He suffered seven months and was a dreadful sight so that I was ashamed to take him out."

"Treatment did no good and it began to spread all over his face. I tried all sorts of ointment which failed to do any good and it got worse instead of better. So I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and at once I sent for a sample. After the first dressing the itching and burning disappeared. I used Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Cuticura Ointment and now he is well again." (Signed) Mrs. W. Sheppard, Jan. 24, 1914.

## Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. A single set is often sufficient. Sample of each with 32-p. skin book free from nearest depot. Address: F. H. Newbery & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London, or Foster D. & Co. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.

[96-4]

## CALDBECK, MACGREGOR &amp; CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

## FALCON LAGER

## BEER.

## A DUTCH BEER FAMOUS

## AT HOME AND ABROAD FOR

## PURITY.

## EXCELLENCE.

## CHEAPNESS.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed Daily Press only, special business matter The Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

P.O. Box, 53. Telephone No. 12.  
Cable: A.B.C. 5th Ed., "Liberator."  
Telegraphic Address: "Puma."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## LOST.

ON the 18th inst., between No. 2, Caine Road and R. C. Cathedral, A LADY'S GOLD BEAD NECK-CHAIN, Plunder returning same to No. 2, CAINE ROAD will be suitably rewarded.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1914. [1268]

## TO LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM with Board for One or Two Gentlemen. Also Small Room.

Apply— "ROCKLANDS,"  
7, Robinson Road.  
Hongkong, 20th October, 1914. [1269]

## ITALIAN CONVENT.

## BAZAAR! BAZAAR! BAZAAR!

ON SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1914, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

## LADIES' DRESSES, CHILDREN'S

## FROCKS, TABLE COVERS,

## HANDKERCHIEFS, BOYS'

## JERSEYS, BABIES' ROBES,

In a large variety of styles.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR! A Special Feature of this year's Bazaar, Sweet Stalls, Dainty Chocolates, and Maroons. Toys in great variety and at all prices.

A Visit to the Convent during the Bazaar will afford a rare opportunity of getting an insight into the educational value of the Industrial Section of the School, wherein the technical training of hundreds of orphan girls is being conducted from day to day.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1914.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON."

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd Nov. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th Oct. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1914. [1270]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "CHINA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 22 Oct. at No. 1 will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 24 Oct. at Noon, will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown on Monday, 26th Oct. at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 19th Nov., otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1914. [1271]

## FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME CASULLI, the well-known Parisian Dressmaker, is on her return to Hongkong, after having made purchases for the Winter Season.

She will arrive here on the 25th instant, (and not on the 23rd as originally notified owing to the detention of the "MATZAKI MARU" at Aden) with a lot of Walking and Evening Dresses, Trimmings, Novelty Clothes, Hats, etc., etc.

All these Novelties, which represent the latest creations of the leading Firms of Paris, will be exhibited at the PEAK HOTEL (Rooms Nos. 91 and 92), commencing on the 29th instant, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 to 5.30 P.M.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1914. [1281]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company is issuing a Prospectus (dated the 22nd day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen, a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies) inviting subscriptions at par for 5,000—7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of \$100 each, and 25,000 Ordinary Shares of \$10 each.

COPIES of the Prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Pedder Street, Hongkong, or from the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The rate of Exchange at which application in dollars will be received has been fixed with the Bank at 76; and any refund to be made to applicants will be made at the same rate.

THIS NOTICE is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares, and applications will only be received on the footing of the full Prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated 19th October, 1914.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [1272]

## INTIMATIONS

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

## SALE OF WORK.

## IN AID OF

Local Charities for Children and the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND, to be held in the

## GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

(By kind permission of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR).

ON SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER, FROM 2 TO 6 P.M.

ENTRANCE only at the Garden Gate in Upper ALBERT ROAD.

Prices of Admission: Adults 70 Cts.

Children 10 Cts.

All Members and Associates Free.

"Mrs. JARLEY'S WAXWORKS."

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES, ICES, SWEETS, TEA.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1914.

## GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Colonial Register.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1253]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1276]

## WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

## AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—Sea bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster, HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.

[1343]

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

## MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

NOMURA HOTEL, Address—15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.

Telephone No. 400.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [1302]

## WAR MAPS

## AND SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS

to mark the progress of THE WAR.

## FOR SALE AT—

## GRACA &amp; CO.

Pepper St. (Hongkong Hotel Building), Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1304]

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

## IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Casts Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOOKE STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

[1285]

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## WE HAVE DECIDED TO ENTIRELY CLOSE OUR TAILORING DEPT.

AND THEREFORE INTEND OFFERING OUR STOCK OF SUITINGS AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS FOR CASH ONLY.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF OUR CUTTER, AND WILL BE TAKEN IN STRICT ROTATION—OR IF PREFERRED, MATERIAL ONLY CAN BE PURCHASED.

## PRICES:

White Serge Trousers ... per pair ...\$ 6.75  
Grey or Blue Flannel Jackets and Trousers (unlined) ... 22.00  
" " " Suits ... " ... 26.00  
Thin Cashmere and Tweed Lounge Suits ... 27.00  
" Blue Serge " " " " ... 27.00  
Medium Weight Cheviot " " (lined) ... 29.00  
Scotch Tweed and Homespun " " " ... 33.00  
Blue Serge " " " " ... 33.00  
Dress Suits, Silk Fronts and Lined Silk ... \$50.00 to 60.00  
Striped Cashmere Trousers ... per pair ... 11.00  
White Dress Vests ... " ... 6.00

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

1st PERFORMANCE NOV. 7th. A. D. C. 2nd PERFORMANCE NOV. 10th.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## "THE BLUE BIRD"

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS,

BY

MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., General F. H. KELLY, C.B., and Commodore R. N. ANSTREUTHER, C.M.G., R.N.

## IN AID OF

## THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN, 50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

GALA NIGHT—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

PRICES: DRESS CIRCLE, \$5. STALLS, \$4.

SECOND NIGHT—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

DRESS CIRCLE AND STALLS ... \$3.

PIT ... \$2 (these Seats can now be reserved).

COMMENCING EACH EVENING AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking Opens at MOUTRIE'S to holders of Advance Tickets on Oct. 27th, at 9 A.M.

General Booking from October 20th.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1914.

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, 16, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [1254]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, "ORMSBY VILLAS," Kowloon.

BUILDINGS at the rear of LYEEMOON VILLAS. Can be used for Stables or Mo to Garage.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1246]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street (First Godown).

Apply—

A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANET, No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1247]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914. [1232]

## TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

Apply to—

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Cheap rentals.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914. [1033]

## TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914. [1231]

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 8,750,000  
Reserve Funds ... " 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

## BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Amoy, Kinkiang, Shanghai, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, London, Swatow, Calcutta, Manila, Taichow, Canton, Moji, Tainan, Dairen, Nagasaki, Takow, Fookchow, Newchwang, Tamsui, Hongkong, New York, Yokohama, Kagi, Osaka, Yokohama, Koolung, San Francisco, Etc.

## HONGKONG OFFICE.

3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1914. [648]

## THE

## BANK OF CHINA.

## GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000.

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

## BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI AND NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatum, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Pootung, Tongshan, Luansien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chihshin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIPONG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowkeu. TAIWAN: Chowtsun, Tamsien, Lintai, Lintai, Tainan, Yihuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIWAN: Yuncheng, Fookchow. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moulden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Teitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON: KUEIYANG, Peking: Kueihua, Suiyuancheong, etc., etc.

## CANTON BRANCHES:

Interests allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [1243]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES:

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Manila, Canton, Mexico City, Cebu, Panama, Colon, Peking, Empire, C.Z., San Francisco, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND ... 4,000,000

(Gold) \$7,250,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 9th October, 1914. [959]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [16]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 80,000,000 (25,000,000)

Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 17,407,000 (21,450,000)

Reserve Fund ... Fl. 6,518,000 (252,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.

SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. [31]

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.

W. L. FAYTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq., P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq., G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., O. S. GUBBY, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.











# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	Noon. 23rd Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NELLORE Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	About 25th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	NANKIN Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 27th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON AND GENOA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	CANDIA Capt. R. E. Peel	About 28th Oct.	Freight.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.  
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1914.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 20th Oct., 4 P.M.
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 21st Oct., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 22nd Oct., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 25th Oct., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 27th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "SHAOSING" and the S.S. "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGKOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
Hongkong, 20th October, 1914.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

### MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	27th Oct.	On 10th Nov., 10 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	21st Nov.	On 18th Dec., 10 A.M.
EASTERN	13th Dec.	On 8th Jan., 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
AGENTS

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

AGENTS

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# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 27th Oct., at 1 P.M.

## FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at 1 P.M.
		SUNDAY, 26th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1914.

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# TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

## VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 20th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots from Nagasaki	14th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 8th Dec.
FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10 ...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

## VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

## TRENCH BY

## TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots ...	Wednesday, 2nd December.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: 25th Oct. "GUJARAT" FROM COLOMBO: 17th Nov.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

## PROPOSED SAILING:

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th Oct.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
MANAGING AGENTS.

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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,  
KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 4 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanoo	WEDNESDAY, 11th Nov., at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

## FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

## FOR FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KAJO MARU" ... Y. Yamamoto ... WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.

## FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"DAIGI MARU" ... S. Tokunaga ... SUNDAY, 25th Oct., at 10 A.M.

"DAIJI MARU" ... K. Murakami ... SUNDAY, 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

## FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"BOSHU MARU" ... K. Hattori ... THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soan Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUZ and PORT SAID	SUWA MARU Capt. Mura,	25,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at 10 A.M.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasuyo,	12,500	TUESDAY, 20th Oct., at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. Noma,	12,200	TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takoda,	9,800	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at Noon.
ALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato,	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.
	SANUKI MARU Capt. Date,	12,500	SATURDAY, 24th Oct.,
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU Capt. Torada,	5,000	THURSDAY, 29th Oct.,
MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Naguchi,	10,000	SATURDAY, 24th Oct.,
SHANGHAI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto,	9,800	SATURDAY, 24th Oct.,
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. Tomine,	12,500	SUNDAY, 1st Nov., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka,	16,000	MONDAY, 26th Oct., at 11 A.M.

Wireless Telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

### FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
KATOBI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 26th Jan.
KAMO	16,000	Thurs., 26th Jan.
KASHIMA	20,000	11th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	25th Feb.
SUWA	25,000	11th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	25th Mar.
YASAKA	25,000	8th Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	22nd Apr.
KITANO	16,000	6th May.
FUSHIMA	25,000	20th May.

### FOR AMERICA.

AKI MARU	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
AKI	12,500 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500	5th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	9th Mar.
SHIDZUKA	12,500	23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

18-9-10

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR  
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	to	Leave Shang. HONG- KONG	Leave from Colombo to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	6 p.m.	Noon.	Friday	Thursday
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	MALTA	—	Oct. 23	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 20
—	NANKIN	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	KHYBER	Dec. 4
Nov. 9	NUBIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 20	MEDINA	Dec. 18
—	ORIENTAL	Dec. 1	Dec. 5	MONGOLIA	Jan. 1
—	MALTA	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	MALWA	Jan. 15

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

## FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £65. Return £97.	
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £59. " £89.	
2nd Saloon "B"	" " " £44. " £66.	
2nd Saloon "C"	" " " £40. " £60.	
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £61. Return £91.	
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £55. " £85.	
2nd Saloon "B"	" " " £42. " £62.	
2nd Saloon "C"	" " " £38. " £57.	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR  
LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

## PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HANA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'NELLIS	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NELLORE	Nov. 9	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 8
NAGOYA	Dec. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £45 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.



